

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

The Largest Weekly Paper, containing more Reading Matter, and the Cheapest published in the State.

INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.
Single Subscriptions, - \$2.00
3 Copies for - - - 5.00
7 do do - - - 11.00
10 do do - - - 15.00

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 31.

WHIG ELECTOR FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.—We notice that several Whig papers have the name of the Whig Elector for the First District wrong. JAMES E. BLYTHE, of Vanderburgh, is the candidate. The Richmond Palladium, Wabash Courier, and all other papers will please correct.

THE TELEGRAPH.—In another column we publish the heads of the foreign news received by telegraph at the office here. It was our intention to say a word to our subscribers this morning, as to our ability, with our present amount of patronage, to use the telegraph, but we have not had time, and defer the subject until to-morrow, by which time we hope to free ourselves from other duties which are pressing on us.

WE have been so pressed with other duties for several days past that we have been compelled to neglect our editorial columns almost entirely. We regret it the more as there are several matters we wished to notice and which have been passed by for a time.

Gen. Lane left here this morning for St. Louis en route for Oregon. We learn that he left a publication, which will appear in the Democrat, concerning the 2nd Reg't, in which Gen. Taylor comes in for a share of abuse. We are sorry that Gen. Lane has acted in this manner—not as his own sense of right dictated, but after the counselling of a few loco-foco demagogues and party slaves, who have done more to debase and degrade him than it is in their power, or his own, either, to overcome. Gen. Lane may say what he pleases about Gen. Taylor, the people know who is right and who has been honest about this matter, and the people will rebuke all attempts to slander an old soldier who has done his whole duty.

Cass's Federalism.—Job Stansbury, Esq. of Wheeling, Va., who was an intimate friend of Gen. Cass, after he emigrated to Ohio; and prior to his having joined the Republicans in 1859, certifies that he knew him to wear a black cockade of Federalism, and that he was an ardent supporter of that creed. The Lewinsburg, (Va.) Chronicle names a similar statement "on the authority of one of the most respectable citizens of Greenbrier county," who knew Cass well and intimately.

Read the extract in another column from Mr. Stewart's speech. During the time Gen. Cass has been in the public service of the U. States, he charged and received SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS, AND FORTY-SIX CENTS, for extra pay. Gen. Taylor has never charged or received one cent extra pay. Well may it then be said that the Old Hero, who "never surrenders," did all the extra fighting, while Gen. Cass received all the extra pay.

The "Salt Shed," the Whig pole, the flag, and the Whig speakers of the Rough and Ready club, give the Democrat and its party great uneasiness. The heavy blows the loco-foco demagogues receive from the speakers at "Camp Taylor," are telling with good effect, and the honest of that party are beginning to see that their would-be leaders are not exactly as pure and unselfish as they would have the people believe. The vulgar and insulating tone of the few office-hunters of that party, and the Democrat, are opening the eyes of the people to their true principles, and many are growing quite lukewarm in the Cass cause, while several we know of have declared their determination to support "honest old Zack." Let the Democrat clique drive on in the course they have marked out until the 7th of November, and the majority for Gen. Taylor will be larger than that given to Judge Emery in this District, by *five hundred*.

The steamship Sarah Sands has been due for several days, and the Britannia, which sailed on the 12th, is due a Boston and may arrive at any moment. We have made arrangements with a correspondent in Louisville to receive the news by telegraph on the arrival of the vessels. The expense will be considerable, but the anxiety to be early in possession of intelligence, which is now of the most important and exciting interest, outweighs this consideration. We shall issue the news in an extra.

The Commercial publishes in an extra this morning a portion of the secret correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. We published the substance of this news on Thursday last, as did also the Commercial, we believe, and the addition now given by the Commercial, is hardly as probable as the abstract given by both papers on Thursday. The news by the next steamer will relieve the public mind of the anxiety which now weighs upon it.

Under the telegraph head of the Louisville Journal of Saturday we find this item: "Halifax papers received at Boston confirm the recent Irish news published by the N. Y. Tribune. [The news referred to here is the secret correspondence of the Tribune, which has not yet been received here in detail, but was spoken of in our telegraphic despatches some days since.]

Science.—The Commerce Ind. Telegraph, of yesterday, states that a Mr. Owens committed suicide, by cutting his throat, in the Cuttreville jail, one day last week. He had been committed to jail for committing some slight offence while intoxicated. It is thought that after getting sober he committed the deed through chagrin and mortification. He leaves a family behind him.

MR. CASS' EXTRA CHARGES.

Mr. Stewart, in the House, on Saturday, (says the Baltimore Patriot,) produced a resolution specifying the many numerous charges against the Government, in the shape of *extras* for alleged extra services, which have been allowed and paid, and pocketed by Gen. Cass, with the proper dates and documentary references, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House forthwith the vouchers for said accounts as rendered by General Cass. The following is a copy of the resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to send to this House, forthwith, the original letters and vouchers in support of the claims and extra allowances, paid to Lewis Cass, over and above his regular salary of \$2000 a year, as Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Michigan, to wit: The letters and vouchers in support of the extra allowance paid him.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to send to this House, forthwith, the original letters and vouchers in support of the claims and extra allowances, paid to Lewis Cass, over and above his regular salary of \$2000 a year, as Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Michigan, to wit: The letters and vouchers in support of the extra allowance paid him.

1st—For Clerk hire, office rent, &c. from the 9th of October, 1813, to the 31st of July, 1831, at \$1500 per annum, as per document No. 244, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 2.

2d—For ratifications, to-wit: ten ratifications a day at 20cts. each from the 9th Oct. 1813 to 29th of May, 1822, as per same document, page 11 and 12.

3d—For services as superintendent of Indian Affairs, said to have been rendered out of the territory of Michigan, from the 29th of May, 1822, to 31st of Aug. 1831 at \$1500 per annum, as per document No. 6, 3d session, 27th Congress, page 13.

4th—For aiding in the negotiation of sundry Treaties, whilst Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs as aforesaid, 772 days at \$8.00 per day and 50 cents per mile traveled, as per document, pages 11 and 12.

5th—For attending at Washington city to settle his own accounts for extra pay, &c. 208 days, to-wit: from the 31st of October, 1821, to 29th of May, 1822, at \$11.00 per diem, as per document, page 11.

6th—For alleged services whilst Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, "in preparing a code for the regulation of Indian Affairs," 111 days, to-wit: from the 23d of October, 1825, to 10th of February, 1827, as per same document, page 12.

7th—For extra pay whilst Governor, as aforesaid, "as Deputy Quartermaster General" of the Army, for one year, as per document 18, 1st session, 23d Congress, page 27.

8th—For extra pay and allowance as Captain in the regular army, whilst Governor as aforesaid, to-wit: from the 1st of May, 1817, to the 25th of June, 1821, as per document, same page.

9th—Letters and vouchers filed in support of the following items in the account rendered by Gov. Cass against the United States, the 21st of July, 1832, (about one year after his appointment as Secretary at War,) and said not to be embraced in either of the previous quarterly settlements of his accounts with the Government, to-wit: for alleged balances and over payments made by him as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the following accounts, as per document 111, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 16, to-wit:—

1st—For overpayments on account of contingencies for Indian Department, \$3,398 55

2d—For overpayments to Indians sub-agents, 203 15

3d—For overpayments on account of "presentations to Indians," 416 80

4th—For overpayments on account of annuities under the Appropriation Act of the 15th of May, 1820, 5,370 45

5th—For overpayments on account of annuities under the Appropriation Act of 25th March, 1820, 32,711 27

6th—For alleged balance on account of the Treaty at Prairie du Chien, 440 00

7th—For alleged overpayments and balances due him on account of Indian Department, prior to 1820, 10,183 41

Amounting in all, as per document 112, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 16, 53,128 96

10th—The requisition drawn on the Treasury in favor of Gov. Cass, No. 2906, dated the 21st of July, 1832, about a year after his appointment as Secretary at War, to settle the balance alleged to be due him, on account of the overpayments, &c. aforesaid, same document and same page, \$30,075.

11th—The endorsement on said accounts, by Gov. Cass, then Secretary at War, after the issue and payment of said requisition of \$30,075, for the balance alleged to be due him, by which the final settlement of his account was accepted owing to the peculiar position which (he, Gov. Cass) stand with relation to the Department," until the 5th December, 1847, when his account was finally closed, as appears by the letter of Wm. B. Lewis, 2d Auditor, of the Treasury, as per document 112, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 16.

According to this resolution, giving facts, dates, and figures, carefully hunted out and arranged in order, Gen. Cass received his \$2000 per annum as Governor of Michigan Territory for some thirteen years, and besides some sixty odd thousand dollars, for other purposes, and money alleged to have been paid out of his own funds for the Government, during the same period of time.

After he had made these charges and received his pay, the regular salary as Governor and \$60,000 and upwards, in the shape of extra allowances, he was made Secretary of War.

It appears that when he entered on the duties of the Chief Officer of the War Department he found himself indebted to the Government \$15,000. And according to Mr. Stewart's resolution of facts, dates and figures, he made up a new account during the first year he presided over the War Department, in which he charges the fresh sum of \$33,128 96 against the Government for past extra services rendered, running back through ten or twelve years,

during a period in which *all his own accounts* were, or ought to have been rendered and settled in quarterly returns! This account of \$33,128 96 made out while he was Secretary of War, under his potent influence and direction or otherwise, was audited and agreed to by his subordinates, which brought the Government in debt to Gen. Cass some \$35,075, in addition to the majestic sums he had before charged and received. A warrant was drawn for its payment. He received the money—pocket it—and wrote upon the account as audited, that inasmuch as he was Secretary of War, he would defer the settlement of the account to a future day—to be approved by his successor. After he left the War Department, and on the eve of leaving the country for France, he got the then Second Auditor, William B. Lewis, to put the old account in proper order and have it endorsed by the then Secretary of War. The work was done. The date of the Warrant, by which Gen. Cass pocketed the \$35,075, was July 1st, 1832; the number of the Warrant, 2906.

Objections being made to Mr. Stewart's resolution, he moved to suspend the rules that he might offer it. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and they stood, yeas 57, nays 61; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative the motion failed.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Nearly all the members of both Houses of Congress have already departed for their respective homes. The National Intelligencer says, Senator Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana; Foote and Lewis remain here for the present, and probably for the greater part, if not the whole, of the recess of Congress.

THE SOLDIERS AT FORT McHENRY.—We understand, says Baltimore Clipper, that the condition of the men composing the returned volunteer regiment, now at Fort McHenry, is, with but few exceptions, as bad as that in which we found them on our visit, on Wednesday last. These poor fellows, many of whom as yet far from their homes and friends, worn out with the fatigues and hardships of their long service in a foreign land, are within sight of our city, where so much abundance exists, hungering and actually suffering for a portion of that abundance. A few of our citizens have taken pleasure in stating, furnished what they could in the way of food to these suffering men, but as yet they are very far from being relieved.

NEWSPAPERS IN COLLEGE.—The learned Professor of History and Philosophy in the South Carolina College, Dr. Francis Lieber, is in the habit of delivering regular newspaper lectures.

Every fortnight the students assembled for this purpose, and are expected to be well acquainted with the chief events, both foreign and domestic that may have transpired during the preceding two weeks, in the political, literary and scientific worlds. They are first examined according to a plan which embraces all countries, and are not only required to know the events, but are directed to use books of reference, so as to give a fair account of their development. After this the Professor takes up one of the subjects and lectures upon it, avoiding with great skill, the dangers of party politics.

In his political ethics he imposes the duty of reading carefully the newspapers of the day and teaches the most profitable method of doing so. Thus he trains up the young men under his instruction to be enlightened and practical statesmen.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE BALTIMORE.—The editor of the New York Tribune concludes a pretty pungent review of the Buffalo platform, with the subjoined remarks, from which we take it for granted he will yet be found sustaining General Taylor's election:

"We trust none will consider these criticisms unfriendly or harsh. The Buffalo platform ushers in an era in our politics, and a beneficent one. The Free Soil party is not destined to succeed and perpetuate itself, simply because it will shame or frighten one or both the old parties up to the work which they have too long neglected. Free Soil has already been virtually carried—we feel in our bones—the last State Slave has been added to the Union; Freedom of the Public Lands will soon follow; and we have a lingering hope of some retraction of the patronage and cost of the Federal Government. We shall have no more National Conventions laying on the table all resolutions relative to the great public questions of the day. The Whig Slave Convention yet to be held this year will not only tell you what they are for but why. The Buffalo movement has already saved the North from humiliation; what more it will do we presume not to say. There are a good many inclined to give it a lift in November for the good it has done if they could be sure they were not thereby aiding in the election of Lewis Cass. They don't mean to be responsible for that."

FRENCH FOR EXPORTATION.—Two Agents of the French Government have arrived in the United States, with a view of buying a tract of land for the purpose of sending thither a part of the insurgents of June.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. Samuel Beeson, residing about two miles from Williamsport, in Virginia, was instantly killed on Saturday last, by a tree falling upon him, which crushed out his brains. The boy was about two years of age, and was playing, unobserved by the father, with an infant brother, in some bushes near where the tree was being cut down.

FROM OREGON.—Major Lee, after the death of Col. Gilliam, was elected to the command of the Oregon regiment, and his election has been confirmed by the Governor.

A watchman in Pittsburg having discovered a man standing before a store in that city some nights since, at an unseasonable hour, he questioned him as to his business, whereupon the man turned and ran. The watchman called on him to stop, or he would shoot him, and as he did not stop, fired twice and killed him. Considerable excitement arose on account of the occurrence, and the watchman has been arrested and committed to prison.

MURDER FOR THE WOMEN.—At a chartist meeting held at Middleton, England, a female from Manchester, named Mrs. Theobald spoke about two hours. She said there were upwards of 100,000 females organized in London alone, and they would go in a body to Lord John Russell, and demand and have the charter made the law of the land.

LOTS OF FAIR SEX.—The King of the Ashanes is allowed, by law, 3,333 wives.

AN OLD CUSTOM REVIVED.—In the eleventh century, the people of Coventry, in England, were much burdened with Taxes and other oppressions. They besought their superior, Earl Leofric, for years to reduce them, but he steadily refused. At last his wife, the fair Lady Godiva, pleaded for them to her husband. In a pet, he declared that, if she would ride naked through the town at mid-day, he would grant her request. She accepted the condition, and at the time appointed mounted a milk-white horse, and naked, with her long hair falling around her person, she went on her journey. The poor people, struck with her generosity closed their houses and stayed within them, that she might have no occasion to blush. One curious little fellow, called Tom a tailor, however, could not repress his curiosity, and peeping forth, he was struck blind for his temerity, and was ever after called "Peeping Tom, of Coventry." The consequences were that the people of Coventry were relieved by the Earl, and for many years the memory of the fair lady was held in especial veneration, and the incident annually celebrated.

Strangely enough, after a lapse of centuries, this custom has been revived, and was celebrated on the 26th of last June at Coventry. The London Illustrated News gives the following account of the procession: "First came military bands, Old Fellows, and attendants bearing banners and other insignia. At length in the centre of the procession, came the representative of the Lady Godiva, entirely naked, with the exception of a concise kirtle, hardly as large as that of a South Sea Islander, seated on a milk-white steed." The Lady Godiva was personated by Madame Wharton, of Leicester Square, and was loudly applauded by an immense concourse of visitors. Wonder what Mrs. Grundy or Madame Trollope will say to that?

IS HE THE SAME?—It has been wondered if this Gen. Cass, the loco foco candidate for President, is the same man who wore a black Federal cockade in his youth; who received nearly a quarter million of dollars from the Government at different times in the shape of "extra allowances," who wrote the fulsome laudation of Louis Philippe, entitled "France, King, Court and Government," who now denounces France under the old regime, and thinks Louis Philippe a very base fellow; who alternately favored and opposed the Wilmot Proviso; who wrote the graphic and sententious letter to the Chicago Convention; who pledged himself to the Baltimore platform, which refuses to recognize the power of Congress to favor Western Improvements; who was honored by Senator Benton for the "simples," whose hearing failed him at Cleveland, immediately after reciting his historical connection with the West, surrounded as he is inferred to have been, by the Babylonish "noise and confusion" which prevailed.

Answer us, some person. Is he the same?

WASHINGTON AND TAYLOR.—Speaker Winthrop in his Washington Monument oration on the 4th of July, alluded to the fact that Washington had no more public education than was afforded by the common schools of Virginia. Hence his vigorous use of his own resources. Such a man is Taylor. Washington was distinguished by a certain Doric simplicity of character perfectly admirable. So is Taylor. But he is a slaveholder. So was Washington, and the mercy, the humanity, the practical wisdom of such slaveholders, we would say in any crisis prefer a thousand fold to the restless and random benevolence to your genuine abolitionist, who screams out his motto, *Justitia, non racia.* They would bring the pillars of the Republic about our ears, but erect no structure on its ruins.

The integrity of Washington—was complete. So is Taylor's. Both developed a firm and calm reliance on God in the hour of alarm and peril. Each in the midst of his little army was a lost in himself. Vigilant after victory, he was exhibited by both, as much as skill and intrepidity amid the shock of arms. Both knew too well miseries of war too lightly to throw away the blessings of peace.

If eminent in war, both will go down to posterity more so in peace. One little difference must not pass unnoticed. Washington had no predecessor to name him. But Gen. Taylor was named by his predecessor, Mr. Polk, though he meant it not so. The Order that sent him to the Rio Grande laid the first stone of his inauguration on the 4th of March 1849, to the Presidency of this great Union, now filled with his fame. It is thus that men place and propose, but Providence disposes.—*Journal of Commerce.*

VANILLE ICE CREAM.—We are requested to inform our readers that this superior quality of Ice Cream may be had this evening at the Confectionery of Messrs. LUSKEMEIER & HISEN, on Second street, three doors below Main.

DEATH OF A BANK ROBBER.—Perkinson, the bank robber, died of the prevailing disease, [dysentery] in Sing Sing prison, on Saturday, aged sixty years. He was concerned in numerous bank robberies, and was last concerned in the robbery of the Poughkeepsie Bank. He owned a farm in Woodbridge, N. J.

Judge Bryant of Rockville (in this State) was appointed one of the Judges of the U. S. Court in the territory of Oregon, by the President, and confirmed by the Senate on the 15th inst.

STUMPING IT.—Messrs. Corwin and Ewing are posted to make speeches at a great many points in Ohio during the month of September.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW YORK.—There are four cases of yellow fever in the Marine hospital, at New York, besides 382 cases of other fevers, and 26 of small pox. The total number of cases of sickness there on Saturday week was 646.

Desertions from Cass are every day swelling! The Ballston (N. Y.) Democrat thus speaks its opinion.

"It will be perceived, that we have dismissed Gen. Cass and his associate from the head of our columns, and have substituted the nominees of the Buffalo Convention. We adopt, (we confess with misgivings,) the name of Cass shortly after the Baltimore Convention, and at a time when there was no alternative but this course or neutrality in a newspaper, is a cold and repulsive companion."

FAST COLORS.—The keeper of a country inn, situated some dozen miles from the city, an honest, ignorant, unsophisticated farmer, taking it into his head that his establishment wanted a new sign, (which was a very sensible conclusion, inasmuch as it was to be seen of the old sign, save a cracked, broken, disfigured board, creaking on its hinges as it swung lazily in the wind, and not having the least vestige of the original painting left on it,) took it into his head to have a new one executed, and accordingly, being in on goodly Quaker city, on business, consulted the proprietor of one of these shops where "house and sign painting and glazing, are done."

"Well," said he, "how much are you going to charge me; you know I can't afford to pay too much, 'cause I'm not a money bag, and you city people can stick it on some other fellow."

"Ten dollars," replied the painter; "I could paint you one for ten dollars, although it's a little a piece for the quantity of work."

"Too little!" ejaculated the innkeeper, "too little! I'd give you ten dollars too, little for painting a sign?" By thunder, I cannot afford to pay any such a price."

"Why," returned the artist, "you can't get it done any cheaper. What do you expect to give?"

"Well, I don't know," said the innkeeper, "but I guess five dollars would be quite plenty."

"Five dollars!" exclaimed the artist; but seeing what kind of a customer he had to deal with, he resolved to "make him pay for his stinkiness;" so after some demurring, he agreed as follows:

"I'll paint you a sign for five dollars.—You say you want a white bear on it. Well, I'll paint you the bear, without a chain, for the amount you offer."

"O hang the chain, I don't care about having it any how. Paint the bear without it, and I'll pay you five dollars."

The bargain was thus closed. In due time the sign was painted, delivered to its owner, and hung up aloft in place of the old one, where it was the admiration of the family for a whole week afterwards. At length, however, the bear, as a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a deluge of rain. Next morning it cleared off, and the old fellow went out as usual to admire his new sign, when what was his astonishment to behold not a vestige of the bear left. The picture was completely effaced from both sides. His first thought was that some mischievous youngster of the neighborhood had scraped it off, but there was no evidence of any scraping, and the paint was gone as smoothly as could be.

"I'll go to town to-day and see that painter," said he; "he's cheated me."

And so in double quick time he was landed in the painter's shop.

"What kind of a sign was that you painted for me?"

"A white bear,"

"I know it was, but there is not much white bear left now. It's clear gone. The board's there, but there's not a mote of a white bear left on either side. How is this?"

"Oh, it's clear enough. Cheap goods are never the best; I told you I'd paint you a bear without a chain for five dollars. I did so. How could you expect such a wild animal as that to remain without being 'chained'?"

The countryman could not exactly see into this, but after much grumbling, concluded that it was best to have the chain painted in the picture, and thus insure its remaining. For an additional ten dollars this was done, and the renewed picture did not disappear after this. This puzzled the countryman more than ever, but he concluded the painter was right. The reader will, of course, have guessed that the first sign was painted in water colors, and the last in oil paint. The water colors did disappear, as a matter of course, after a hard drizzling. The countryman generally gave people a good price after that.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—A suspicion has been very naturally excited that Lord Grey is about to give away a very valuable piece of national property. Vancouver's Island, on the American Pacific coast, is to be ceded under the royal charter to the Hudson's Bay Company; what for, does not appear. But unless the transaction should wear a totally different aspect on fuller explanation, it is one of the most glaring abuses of official power. Lord Lincoln has drawn attention to the subject in Parliament; and the Morning Chronicle opportunely puts together what scanty information on the subject is at present extant.

Vancouver's Island is situated in the Pacific, very nearly in the same latitude as the British Islands, and enjoys a climate very similar to our own, but milder and more genial. It possesses a fertile soil, magnificent forests, and immense tracts of good coal, reaching to the water's edge on the various parts of the coast. What makes the latter peculiarly valuable at this moment is that an American company is about to run a line of steamers from the Columbia River (almost within sight of the island) to Panama, and this company are at this moment contracting for their coals in England.

Another project is on foot for establishing steam communication between the West coast of America and China, in short an opening exists for supplying, exclusively from a British possession, the whole Pacific trade by means of steam navigation. Above all, Vancouver's Island possesses, or commands, all the harbors of the Western coast, of North America—for there is not one between San Francisco, in California, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca. For all these reasons it is highly important that a party of British colonists, prepared to turn these natural advantages to account, and to maintain supremacy in the Pacific, should be established in this favored situation, and as the demand for coal for the unusual increase of an immediate export trade, it is not wonderful that there should be persons in this country ready and willing to make the adventure if they could obtain the support and encouragement of the Government.—*Lon Spectator.*

There are in the U. S. according to the memorial of Miss Dix, presented to Congress, 22,000 insane persons. She prays for a grant of public lands, for the purpose of erecting and supporting hospitals.

A young mechanic in Worcester, Mass., has discovered and patented a process, by which he is enabled to convert raw hide into a substance like horn, well adapted for all the uses to which horn is applied.

NEW FALL GOODS!!! J. H. MAGHEE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic dry Goods. EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Have just received per steamers American Eagle and Colombia, 58 packages of their Fall and Winter stock. We invite the Trade to call and examine our assortment; as most of these goods are now much in request. It is the intention of the firm to purchase an unusual large stock this season, and to sell at small advance on Eastern prices. The heat of the house will attend the Eastern packages, Auction sales during the entire season, and spare no pains in collecting one of the largest and most desirable stocks ever offered in our city. We could say to the Trade generally, and particularly to Merchants of the Wabash Valley that you can buy goods in Evansville this Fall on as good terms as anywhere else in the West. [aug 30]

AVAILABLE FARM FOR SALE.—CONTAINING two hundred and six acres, one and one half acres, ninety-six improved, ten miles from Evansville on the state road leading to Terre Haute, one half mile from Browning's steam mill. This land lies on both sides of the state road, and can be so divided that it will make two good farms. On the East side of the road is a new two story frame house, with a store room attached, thirty-two feet long, a frame smoke house and shop, a large double log barn sixty-six feet long by twenty-two wide, with a twelve foot shed running the whole length, and all other necessary out buildings, and plenty of good water, one hundred of choice apple trees, with a variety of peach and other fruit trees. On the west side of the road, is a good frame dwelling, a frame smoke house, with a large double barn, well shaded, with stone and other out buildings, one hundred bearing apple trees of the best kind, also a variety of peach, plum and cherry trees, a never failing well of water, and a fine state of cultivation, plenty of good hickory, white and black oak timber for all purposes, plenty of sand, free and lime stone rock, in short everything that a man could desire. It is one of the best locations in this part of the State for a store and public house. This farm will be sold on reasonable terms and payable in installments. For further particulars inquire of James T. Walker, of Evansville or to the proprietors on the premises. Possession may be had immediately if required. JOHN B. HURDIS, THOMAS HIGGINS, Small townships, Vanderburgh Co. Ia. [ap 13 & w 6m]

VALUABLE HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.—BY directions of the Vanderburgh Probate Court, the undersigned Adm'r of the Estate of Gustavus Copple, late of Vanderburgh County dec'd will, on Wednesday the 27th day of September, A. D. 1848, at the door of the Court House in Evansville, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. offer for sale at public auction, Lots No. 1 and 2 in block No. 1 in Linnecounty, formerly 4th Enlargement, adjoining the site of the State Prison, a new two-story dwelling-house thereon, renting for \$14.00 per annum. Terms of sale one-third cash, one-third in three months, and the remainder in six months, secured by mortgages with approved security, leaving all relief from valuation and appraisement, as well as perfect title, to the purchaser. [aug 21]

ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Tea, Coffee, and Sheet Iron Store. WATER STREET, EVANSVILLE, INDIANA. We beg leave to call the attention of merchants, Traders, and Farmers generally, throughout the Wabash Valley, Illinois, and the Southern portion of Kentucky, to our large and very general stock of Groceries, from Nails, Tin Plate, Copper, Wire, Axes, Cotton Yarn and Domestic Manufactures. Which we offer for sale at very reduced prices for Cash or Order. The head of the house residing in Pittsburgh, will enable us to be regularly supplied with all articles in our line. Dealers and country merchants need not travel beyond Evansville for a supply of all articles they may need, and they can save the expense of buying as well as we are determined to merit a share of public patronage. The business will be conducted by JAMES LAUGHLIN, Jr.

NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS. JUST OPENED AT KRESEN & MORGAN'S 27-1 in the New Frame Buildings, on Main Street, Evansville, Ind. 250 yds. Fine Prints; 60 yds. Gingham Prints, at only 10 cents per yard; 20 yds. Gingham, colors warranted, at 16 cts. per yard; 100 yds. Black and White Domestic; 10 cases Hats; 10 do Boots; 10 doz Ladies' slippers; 30 yds. Irish Linen, from 30 cents to \$1.00 per yard; 50 yds. Hosiery, at only 50 cts. each; 25 yds. Summer Blankets; 20 yds. Fine Linen Drills; 100 yds. Black and White Kid, Pic Nic and Cotton; Steel Beds and Parlor Trimmings; 50 doz Hosiery, embracing every quality; 3 yds. Carpeting; 50 yds. Brown Domestic; 10 do Drilling; 2 do Cambrics; And many other articles, which makes our assortment equal to any that can be found in the city. We most respectfully solicit a call from all who wish to buy goods, either at wholesale or retail. We feel confident that they will find it to their interest to purchase of us. KRESEN & MORGAN, je 6 No. 23, Main Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! JUST received by JOHN SHANKLIN, corner of Locust and Water Street, Evansville, 100 packages, consisting in part of the following articles: viz 100 pieces of new style, 15 lbs. Brown sheetings, 20 pieces Red Flannels, 20 " White do, 20 " Canton do, 50 " Bed Tick, 25 cases Boots and Shoes, 100 pieces Blankets, 20 pairs Large Blankets, Blue and Green Mackinaw do, 15 cases Hosiery, caps, assorted, 60 dozen Hosiery, Sateen, Cambrics and Jeans, Buena Vista Cambrics, Paramatta and Coleridge Cloths, California Flannels, Calumet, M. de Laine, Alpaca, every variety, Wool Cloakings, 5 pieces